

THE DYNAMICS OF PERSONALITY TYPE FORMATION AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS

ДИНАМІКА ФОРМУВАННЯ ТИПУ ОСОБИСТОСТІ У ЧЛЕНІВ СІМ'Ї

A critical issue to address in the context of contemporary Azerbaijani families involves examining the family's developmental characteristics at each stage when analyzing the social adaptation of young children. Over recent decades, regardless of whether the family is urban or rural, a marked decline in family size has been observed. As a result, children frequently grow up as only children, with two-child households becoming increasingly rare, which in turn affect their social integration processes. Modern social conditions, such as societal digitalization, globalization, environmental degradation, and regional as well as international political dynamics—which often catalyze international conflicts—exert a substantial influence on the evolution of intra-family relationships, particularly in environments where young children are nurtured. These factors collectively impact the development, upbringing, and identity formation of the younger generation, forming the foundation for addressing socialization and adaptation challenges faced by young children in modern Azerbaijani families.

As established, the formation of social identity and adaptation in individuals culminates in the internalization of the norms and stereotypes inherent to one's social groups, transforming them into internal regulators of social conduct. This process is also observable among young family members, where value orientations and social trajectories hold considerable significance. Recognizing the intricate structure of behavior, one can observe that actions serve as the primary "units" of socially significant behavior, intended to reconcile an individual's social needs with the immediate social context. A central aim for family members, therefore, is the regulation of these actions to maintain the family's health and stability. Additionally, contemporary Azerbaijani families are witnessing an increasing trend toward equality, especially as familial roles are distributed more equitably; however, such equality does not invariably lead to normalization within family dynamics. Furthermore, the incidence of common-law marriages and births outside of marriage continues to rise annually.

Key words: family roles, value orientations and social trajectories, social context, family dynamics.

У контексті сучасних азербайджанських сімей важливою проблемою є вивчення осо-

бливостей розвитку сім'ї на кожному етапі при аналізі соціальної адаптації дітей раннього віку. Протягом останніх десятиліть, незалежно від того, міська чи сільська сім'я, спостерігається помітне зменшення розміру сім'ї. Як наслідок, діти часто ростуть єдиними дітьми, а домогосподарства з двома дітьми стають дедалі рідшими, що, у свою чергу, впливає на процеси їх соціальної інтеграції. Сучасні соціальні умови, такі як цифровізація суспільства, глобалізація, погіршення навколишнього середовища та регіональна, а також міжнародна політична динаміка, яка часто є каталізатором міжнародних конфліктів, справляють значний вплив на еволюцію внутрішньосімейних стосунків, особливо в середовищах, де виховуються маленькі діти. Ці фактори разом впливають на розвиток, виховання та формування особистості підростаючого покоління, створюючи основу для вирішення проблем соціалізації та адаптації, з якими стикаються маленькі діти в сучасних азербайджанських сім'ях.

Встановлено, що формування соціальної ідентичності та адаптації в індивідів завершується інтеріоризацією норм і стереотипів, властивих своїм соціальним групам, перетворюючи їх на внутрішні регулятори соціальної поведінки. Цей процес спостерігається і серед молодих членів сім'ї, де ціннісні орієнтації та соціальні траєкторії мають значне значення. Визнаючи складну структуру поведінки, можна помітити, що дії виступають як первинні «одиниці» соціально значущої поведінки, спрямовані на узгодження соціальних потреб індивіда з безпосереднім соціальним контекстом. Таким чином, головною метою членів сім'ї є регулювання цих дій для підтримки здоров'я та стабільності сім'ї. Крім того, сучасні азербайджанські сім'ї є свідками зростаючої тенденції до рівності, особливо тому, що сімейні ролі розподіляються більш справедливо; однак така рівність не завжди призводить до нормалізації сімейної динаміки. Крім того, з кожним роком продовжує зростати кількість цивільних шлюбів і народження дітей поза шлюбом.

Ключові слова: сімейні ролі, ціннісні орієнтації та соціальні траєкторії, соціальний контекст, сімейна динаміка.

UDC 159.922.3

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/2663-5208>.

2024.66.16

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Introduction. The examination of familial relationships in relation to social determinants and the resultant psychological characteristics elucidates that, according to Jung's typology of character, along with Holmes and Rahe's framework for assessing resilience to stress and social adaptation, and Assigner's methodology for aggression assessment, these approaches provide a basis for analyzing the psychological dynamics of intra-familial relationships, specifically with

respect to family longevity and child count, with extensive research conducted within this domain.

Primarily, it should be emphasized that for comparative analysis, certain families with considerable familial tenure were incorporated into the study. The survey was executed during the 2023/2024 academic term with the collaboration of psychology students at Nakhichevan State University. As illustrated in the table, individual personality traits of both female and male members

within each family are shaped by numerous factors, influencing reciprocal relational dynamics.

Participating families may be categorized into distinct groups based on character type indicators. The study's objective was to investigate the influence and magnitude of family members' character typologies on their behavior, resilience to stress, and aggression levels.

Extent of Problem Development. Although aspects such as family functionality [1], structure [2], governance [3], upbringing methods [4], and interpersonal relations [8] have been extensively analyzed, numerous facets remain under-researched. Specific areas, including the young family unit [10], its psychological challenges [9], intra-familial conflict [11], its underlying causes, and conflict mitigation strategies [7], require further exploration. Additionally, the distinctive attributes of Azerbaijani families [3], and the profound impact of socio-economic [4] and democratic variables [5], leading to swift transformations within familial constructs, demand a reconsideration of the problem from an alternative perspective, thereby reaffirming its contemporary relevance.

Goals and objectives. To conduct an analysis of the psychological factors shaping the establishment of reciprocal relations in young families.

Methods. In conjunction with an exploration of scholarly literature, empirical research was conducted employing various methodologies.

Main Section

Structure and Classification of Families.

Families can be classified into four categories based on character type: ambivert-introvert (12 families, one with 19 years of experience), introvert-introvert (2 families, one with 20 years of experience), extravert-ambivert (1 family), and ambivert-ambivert (4 families, one with 24 years of experience). Now, let us examine the characteristics of interpersonal relationships within each group, specifically in terms of stress resilience, social adaptation, and aggression.

Ambivert-Introvert Group. It is well established that ambiverts can modify their behavior depending on circumstances and situational contexts. Within these families, introverted males are frequently subjected to elevated stress levels, primarily attributed to their recent transition into fatherhood. However, they exhibit moderate aggression, and their substantial health and self-efficacy facilitate their navigation of life's challenges with confidence.

In one of the families (with 6 years of experience), the approach to the survey questions was markedly serious. The initial assessment revealed that both participants were exhibiting signs of sulking. Such sentiments are commonplace among individuals, as inquiries regarding conflicts typically result in one party either minimizing the incident or asserting that they remained

upset for 1–2 hours. Provided that the duration of sulking does not extend, the occurrence of such behaviors within the family is deemed normative. Each participant reported being adept at active listening within their respective environments and articulated a sense of sincerity.

Concerning organizational dynamics, the female participant expressed a proclivity for organization, while the male indicated a disinterest in such matters. This disparity may be attributed to the woman's professional background as an educator.

Moreover, it is pertinent to note that the woman expressed her feelings of loss concerning family members. At the outset of the assessment, she acknowledged challenges from recent years; however, she had experienced familial loss during her childhood. Clearly, her attachment to her family was profound. The male participant reported alterations in his workplace setting. The indicators related to stress in the survey were relatively low, suggesting that they possess effective strategies for stress management.

In the subsequent assessment, the fifth question posed a scenario wherein an individual inadvertently appropriates another's belongings. The female participant responded rather diplomatically: "You would inquire whether they require anything else." Conversely, the male stated, "I would return their share to them." This response exhibited considerable aggression, as reacting in such a manner without comprehending the other individual's intentions is deemed inappropriate. While the male enjoys horror films, the female expressed her aversion to them, indicating a slight divergence in their interests. Both articulated a desire for achievement. The female indicated high self-confidence, whereas the male rated his confidence as moderate. In my assessment, the woman demonstrates greater success in her professional domain. As previously noted, the male may have encountered challenges in his environment due to his job transition.

An analysis of the situation in another family with analogous character traits reveals that the mutual interests and motivations between spouses are sufficiently extensive. For instance, during the winter months, the family engages in recreational activities and dialogues following dinner. During these interactions, it appears as though they experience a temporary reprieve from their challenges; during festive occasions, they consistently visit particular venues together and participate in games. The family typically congregates in one location on weekends to collectively spend leisure time. During these gatherings, daily tasks are accomplished collaboratively, and various discussions are conducted, sometimes escalating to heated exchanges under certain circumstances.

It is acknowledged that disputes and conflicts within the family occur with considerable fre-

quency, indicating that such disagreements arise from factors such as “rudeness, disrespect, disregard, etc.” The primary cause is often attributed to a lack of mutual understanding, which is rooted in the failure to listen to one another when addressing issues that arise between them. When efforts to resolve these conflicts are neglected, problems remain unresolved and tend to persist. Moreover, children frequently witness these disputes; it has been noted that “my daughter and my eldest son even attempt to mediate the conflicts between us.”

The spouse observes that “the children have been exposed to these disputes from a young age. In the past, they would withdraw into a room in silence. I could see fear and sorrow in their eyes. However, they are now more responsive to these conflicts; even if they pay attention, they strive to resolve them. Compared to the past, I now observe anger and hatred in their eyes. This deeply saddens me because we are the ones who have placed them in this situation.”

The husband similarly remarks, “I am uncertain about how they feel and how they react, as I am not fully present in those moments. However, after a conflict, I sense a coldness from them, as if they distance themselves from us. They tend to align more with their mother and, at times, it feels as though they harbor resentment toward me. They completely withdraw into themselves. Witnessing this behavior is disheartening, and it is we who contribute to it. We fail to understand them, focusing solely on our own perspectives during conflicts.”

Both spouses concede that “we must cultivate respect for one another, listen to each other, and endeavor to comprehend each other’s viewpoints.” Conversely, they believe that “the nature of our relationship should be concealed from the children and that we should resolve issues at another time and in a different setting. While I do not think this will be resolved, we must at least make an effort.” Thus, despite the spouse exhibiting moderate levels of aggression, she is prone to succumbing to stress.

From another family surveyed, it can be noted that in a family where both spouses have been married for two years and have a one-year-old child, both exhibit moderate levels of aggression. Conflicts arise occasionally, but these disputes are typically short-lived as they are capable of reaching a mutual understanding and common resolution. The primary focus of this family appears to be spending quality time together, which they regard as significantly important. As evidenced in this family, there do not seem to be serious problems or misunderstandings; being a young family, they permit trivial conflicts, yet, unlike the previous family, they do not project these issues onto the child.

In such young families, since they are still in the early stages of their relationship, they endeavor to

fully understand each other. Conflicts within their households are quite rare and, when they do occur, are resolved swiftly. Often, the husband assumes a dominant role within the family, exhibiting jealousy and rigidity in his opinions. Conversely, the spouse tends to express her views subtly. Additionally, when issues arise within the family, they consciously seek to reach a common ground.

In families that have formed through a more traditional arrangement, there tends to be a considerable amount of discourse. Occasionally, both the husband and wife aspire to dominate, which is considered a negative characteristic. When problems arise, elders in the community, such as respected elders, are typically called upon to facilitate the resolution of these issues.

It is apparent why a family that aims to prevent their child from witnessing familial conflicts would create such an environment. If a child reacts with tears and distress, it is highly likely that this situation also evokes concern among the parents. They must focus on this issue and endeavor to mitigate it. Families characterized by this type of dynamic value spending time together and acknowledge that their priorities extend beyond their children to encompass their own needs as well. It is encouraging to observe the presence of such families today, as a child’s development within a healthy familial environment is crucial for their psychological growth.

The relationship between the mother and father, as well as the bond they share, plays a significant role in a child’s development. The strength and health of the connection between parents are essential factors influencing the child’s well-being. Consequently, it is vital for parents to allocate time for each other, benefiting both the child and their relationship. However, it is also noted that in such families, the mother may occasionally exhibit signs of anxiety. An anxious and sensitive disposition can complicate the upbringing of children and the challenges associated with their care. The varying reactions of the parents in specific situations, as well as their mutual influence, ultimately result in reciprocal understanding and respect.

Conversely, the existence of personality differences justifies a discussion regarding their detrimental impact on familial relationships. In certain instances, it has been observed that families place a higher priority on spending time with their children than on nurturing their own relationship as a couple. Their consistent focus appears to be directed towards the children. Naturally, children require parental attention, and it is essential to invest time with them to create lasting memories. However, it is imperative not to overlook the necessity for parents to allocate time for them and to foster their own relationship.

Based on our observations, it can be asserted that in such families, the father may occasionally display a stern and dominant demeanor. Although

the mother may possess a gentler disposition, she consistently prioritizes her partner's opinions, regardless of his stern behavior. If the father's work schedule is demanding, this may exacerbate familial tension. Consequently, it can be inferred that such families necessitate both parents to spend more time together. Additionally, it is crucial for them to find opportunities for solitary engagement.

In the case of a couple that has been married for an extended duration, many of their responses align closely. It is well-established that if they were unable to coexist harmoniously, a marriage lasting 19 years would not be feasible. They genuinely represent a warm familial unit, and when the family convenes, they effectively utilize their leisure time to address life's challenges. The father attributes the origins of conflicts and disputes within the family to a refusal to engage in household responsibilities, while the mother identifies divergences in opinion regarding child-rearing practices. The father exhibits a degree of impatience, suggesting that the disputes within their family predominantly arise from these differences in opinion and character.

In the case of a couple married for seven months, our observations indicate that the woman exhibits a warm disposition, while the man is relatively detached. Their responses do not exhibit significant alignment. They represent individuals from disparate worlds. Despite their affection for one another, conflicts do emerge. Both individuals have acknowledged in their responses that conflicts do not occur infrequently but arise occasionally. However, as they prioritize love and respect, their relationship remains stable.

It is important to note that, in the context of strengthening family relationships, greater emphasis should be placed on enhancing kinship and friendship connections. This is due to the significant role that robust and affectionate kinship ties play in both the upbringing of children and the establishment of a harmonious family environment. Furthermore, the practice of having all family members gather at the table simultaneously, along with the traditions of loyalty and mutual assistance, are crucial for the stability of the family unit. Moreover, it is deemed unacceptable for a child to be a witness to conflicts and disputes.

In general, families characterized by these attributes tend to exhibit a high degree of attentiveness; despite the youth of their children, these families cultivate an excellent environment conducive to the children's educational, career, and personal development prospects. Simultaneously, they often demonstrate similar attitudes towards one another. It is evident that while no family is devoid of imperfections, many approach an ideal state of familial harmony.

Extravert-Ambivert Group. This group is represented by a single family. It is noteworthy

that conflicts arising within family life, particularly in relation to existing responsibilities, impose a significant level of stress on the male figure. Conversely, the female head of the household, identified as an extravert, experiences heightened stress due to increasing concerns and internal familial disputes. The principal factors contributing to this situation include the presence of young children, financial hardships, and domestic conditions.

Ambivert-Ambivert Group. The responses to the questionnaire suggest that these families have formed their unions based on mutual affection and strive to foster a happy existence. There are no substantial issues reported among them. Even in the event of challenges, these individuals do not project their difficulties onto their offspring. Analysis of the men's responses indicates a tendency towards seriousness and a lack of enthusiasm for overt sincerity, while the women appear to be more open and expressive of their emotions. Both genders exhibit a propensity to succumb to stress relatively quickly. The responses further indicated a predominant focus on interpersonal connection, mutual respect, and the allocation of time for family interactions. Aggressiveness was reported to manifest at a moderate level on both sides.

For illustrative purposes, despite the brevity of the questionnaire responses, it is beneficial to analyze them. The responses reveal a consensus that maintaining a few close, genuine friendships is preferable to having a broad circle of acquaintances. Both participants indicated that "books with engaging narratives are more appealing." They believe that the excitement experienced by others is uninteresting and that they prefer literature that offers informative content. According to the husband, while he may permit "delays" in a work context, he does not accept errors, whereas the wife maintains that mistakes are an inherent part of life. The husband asserts that he endeavors to avoid errors, while the wife expresses a normative acceptance of mistakes, arguing that perfection is unattainable.

In instances of erroneous behavior, the husband experiences "extreme anxiety," whereas his partner claims not to feel anxious. Both individuals express a preference for a "slow and cautious" approach when engaging in interpersonal communication. They contend that some individuals may resort to deceit for personal gain.

In response to the inquiry, "Do you consider yourself to be someone who harbors grudges?" the wife responded in the negative, while the husband affirmed in the affirmative. This discrepancy suggests that the wife possesses a more nuanced personality compared to her husband.

This indicates that, from the husband's perspective, a man should maintain a demeanor

of seriousness, whereas the wife expresses a preference for cheerfulness and a jovial disposition.

Both individuals perceive themselves as sociable. They derive enjoyment from conversing with their close acquaintances. In answer to this inquiry, the husband tends to withhold his thoughts and feelings, while the wife openly shares her perspectives.

In response to the inquiry, "Do you analyze your actions?" the husband articulated that he engages in reflection concerning his behavior and actions throughout the day, whether in a professional context or within the familial sphere, deeming this practice as significant. Conversely, the wife contended that, due to her ability to monitor her actions, she does not engage in such analysis.

Both individuals exhibit a preference for "listening" during social interactions. When posed with the question, "Do you frequently feel dissatisfied with yourself?" the husband responded in the affirmative, while the wife negated this notion.

They both exhibit an inclination toward organizing activities; however, they do not favor the maintenance of personal journals. They assert that there is no need for secrecy between them, thus sharing all aspects of their lives. According to their responses, they expeditiously transition from decision-making to implementation, believing that time should not be squandered.

In response to the query, "Does your mood fluctuate rapidly?" the husband affirmed this, whereas the wife disagreed. The husband indicated that he experiences irritation in the face of unpleasant occurrences at work, while, in contrast, the wife endeavors to sustain her composure and actively seeks to ameliorate the situation.

The husband expresses a reluctance to persuade others or to seek validation for his viewpoints, as he feels indifferent if the interlocutor lacks trust in him and proceeds according to their own discernment. In contrast, Aynur is committed to substantiating her assertions and achieving acceptance for her opinions.

Based on their responses, both individuals demonstrate promptness in their actions. They eschew a sluggish approach in their endeavors and frequently experience anxiety during adverse events.

Introvert-Introvert Group. When investigating families characterized by members with introverted traits, particularly regarding the dynamics between spouses and the socialization processes of children, it is essential to first account for the specific characteristics inherent to such families. It is apparent that this constitutes a young family, as young families typically welcome small children. Consequently, the

structural dynamics, role distribution, and the statuses of both the husband and wife, along with their interrelationships, are primarily influenced by the age of the newlyweds and the stage of family life they are navigating.

In the context of Azerbaijani families, it is pertinent to note that, akin to global trends, there exists an inclination towards an increase in the age of marriage. An analysis of the data collected regarding families represented by this group indicates that when young couples enter into marriage within the parameters of traditional frameworks, their familial relationships are likely to be structured according to customs and norms associated with the elevated status of men within the family unit. Thus, women are typically assigned the roles of mothers and homemakers. These factors are subsequently reflected in the character of the child's upbringing and education, as well as in their adaptation to familial and social environments.

Recent years have witnessed a rise in divorce rates, particularly within the initial five years of marriage. This phenomenon inevitably reflects the nature of the upbringing experienced by the younger generation and the character of their socialization.

Conclusions. The establishment of reciprocal relationships within young families is significantly contingent upon the perceptions of family life held by young individuals prior to their marriage, their preparations for familial responsibilities, and the dynamics of their parents' relationships. A one-dimensional view of family life, characterized by either exclusively positive or negative aspects, is manifested in familial interactions. Notably, serious issues emerge in families that envision family life solely in an affirmative light while simultaneously resisting acknowledgment of its inherent challenges. This dynamic can precipitate psychological disturbances among family members.

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